

## KAISER LEADS GERMAN ARMY IN ATTACK UPON FORTS AT NANCY

of the Germans to continue their march directly on Paris was due to the discovery that the allied plan of battle contemplated a general engagement to the west of Paris. The French army was massed and heavily entrenched, and everything was in readiness to spring the trap which the General Staff has been hinting was already baited. But the German cavalry scouts and their airmen reported the exact conditions, and the Paris assault was immediately deferred.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 12.14 P. M.—Telegraphing from Ostend, a correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says the German casualties in the fighting around Termonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent, on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 5,000 men. A number of German soldiers were drowned when the dykes around Termonde were cut, and several German guns were lost in the flood.

## GERMAN REPORT ON ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A despatch to Reuters from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, says the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the German General Staff are there.

[This would seem to indicate that the Germans are attempting, by an attack on the right flank of the allies, to drive them back in the direction of Paris and against the main German attacking force, which has now turned aside from its march on Paris and, moving to the southeast, has reached Chateau Thierry, east of the capital.]

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The General Staff has issued the following communication:

"Emperor William attended the attacks on the fortifications at Nancy.

"Two of the Maubeuge forts have fallen and the fire of the artillery is now directed against the town, which is burning in different places.

"The armies of Gens. von Kluck and von Buelow north of the Belgian Meuse completely surpassed the French troops, which were still, Aug. 17. The cavalry of this wing, commanded by Gen. von Marnitz, has excellently veiled the movements of the army."

[A London Telegraph despatch sent by courier from Berlin asserts that the Kaiser has joined the army of the Crown Prince, and adds that this is his first appearance in the actual theatre of operations.]

## BRITISH REPORT ON ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—According to reports current in military quarters in London, a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in the Department du Nord, assisting the French garrison there in a defense which is being stoutly maintained.

German official reports admit that the fortress still remains in French hands.

The following German official statement has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The German Army Administration reports that in the west the allied armies are in retreat between Paris and Verdun and that the German troops are pursuing them. Paris is empty and the only scene of animation there is around the railway station, which are filled with thousands of fugitives. The London newspapers do not consider that Paris will defend itself to the utmost."

Information reached Dover to-day that train service between Paris and Dieppe had been stopped.

## FRENCH REPORT ON ALLIES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The following official communication has been issued:

"First—The allied armies have again come into contact on our left wing, UNDER GOOD CONDITIONS, with the right wing of the enemy on the banks of Grand Morin.

"Second—Fighting continues on the centre and right in Lorraine and the Vosges. The situation remains unchanged.

"Third—Around Paris the engagement begun yesterday between the allied army and the flank of the advance guard of the German right HAS EXTENDED. WE HAVE ADVANCED TO THE RIVER OURCQ WITHOUT GREAT RESISTANCE. The situation of the allied armies appears good as a whole.

"Fourth—Maubeuge continues its heroic resistance."

An official communication issued this afternoon said:

"The advance lines of the allies for the defense of Paris came in contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans, who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right and advancing toward the southeast. A short engagement resulted to the advantage of the allies.

"Fighting continues in Lorraine without decisive results.

"The situation as to material and the morale in Paris is satisfactory. WE HAVE THE ARMY NEEDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CAPITAL."

It was also officially announced to-day that the allies had a successful advance guard action with the Germans southwest of Paris.

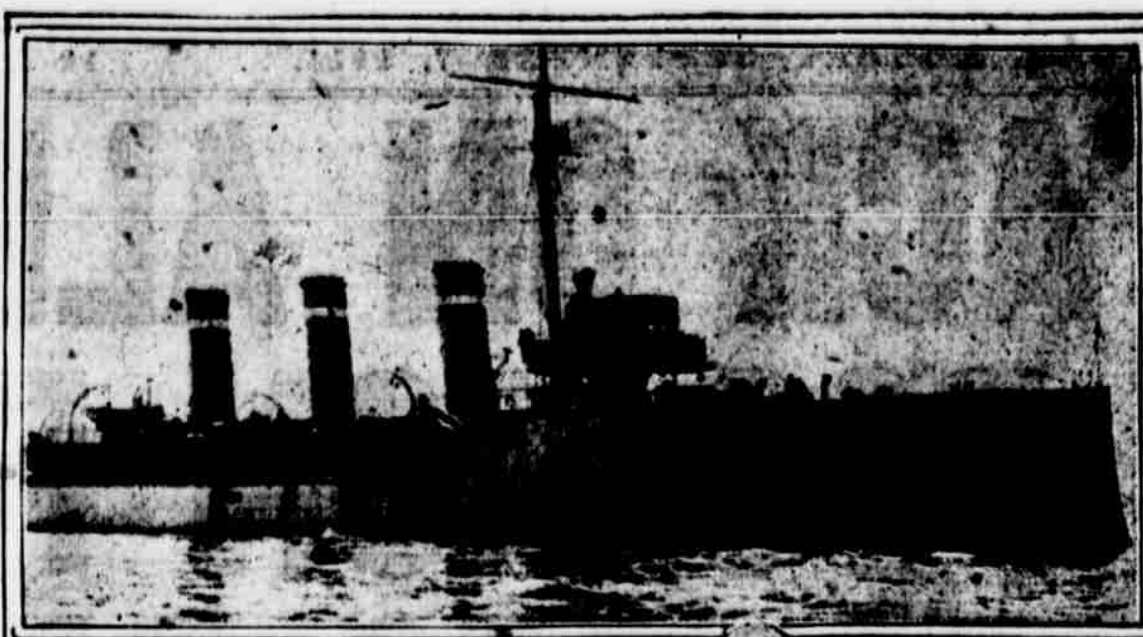
BOULOGNE, Sept. 7, via London.—The Telegramme says the Germans, who had occupied Lille, Valenciennes, Arras, Amiens, Douai and Bailleul, departed quickly from these cities Saturday afternoon.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7, via London.—The French Legation here to-day officially confirmed the previously announced success of the Anglo-French troops who are said to have brilliantly driven the Germans back fifteen miles beyond St. Quentin, inflicting considerable losses.

[There is a village of St. Quentin a few miles east of Senlis and northeast of Paris which lies on the River Ourcq mentioned in the official French communication in telling of a flanking movement by the allies.]

**Germans Take Termonde, Burn It; March on Ghent**

## BRITISH CRUISER SUNK---HOW MINES ARE LAID



THE CRUISER PATHFINDER

## Kaiser Writes Prayer For German Churches.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Emperor has ordered the Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church to include the following prayer in the liturgy at all public services throughout the war:

"Almighty and merciful God, God of the armies, we beseech Thee in humility for Thy almighty aid for our German fatherland. Bless the entire German war force, lead us to victory and give us grace that we may show ourselves to be Christians toward our enemies as well. Let us soon arrive at the peace which will everlastingly safeguard our free and independent Germany."

## GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED INTO RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN BELFORT, FRENCH SAY.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (United Press).—It is declared here that when German airmen flew over Belfort last Thursday and dropped bombs inside of the fortifications there one fell on the Red Cross hospital and badly damaged it, further injuring three wounded soldiers.

near Termonde, sixteen miles from Ghent, under date of Saturday, says:

"Termonde has fallen after six hours of fighting. The little force of 6,000 Belgians made a gallant defense, but the enemy was 30,000 strong and the Belgians were unable to reply effectively to the deadly fire of the German siege guns.

"The Germans began the attack between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning and the rain of shells over the town was incessant until 8. It was a hopeless task attempting to hold earthworks against such odds, and one by one the slender defenses were abandoned.

"The defenders were able to leave in good order, without serious losses, and went by way of Berlaer and Overmeire in the direction of Ghent.

"After entering the town the Germans set it afire and throughout the morning dense clouds of smoke overhung the town. Not three miles away the peasants, with strange and dull apathy, were still working in their gardens, sometimes turning to watch the smoke. Only the children seemed afraid and they ran and hid from my motor car.

"I sighted German outposts from Termonde to within ten miles of Ghent, and there are indications that they will almost immediately occupy Ghent. The people are greatly excited and many are preparing for flight.

"Between Ghent and Bruges there is little sign of the conflict and men and women are working quietly in the fields. At one village four men were calmly building a wayside chapel. As I passed they were putting in place an image of the Virgin Mary. Bruges is perfectly calm, but it is the calm of despair, not of confidence."

## AMERICAN WRITERS EXONERATE GERMAN OF WAR CRUELITIES.

The Associated Press has received by wireless from Berlin a joint message from several well known American newspaper men exonerating Germany of alleged war cruelties. The signers, who are now in Aix-la-Chapelle, trying to get back to London, are Roger Lewis, Associated Press; Irvin S. Cobb, Saturday Evening Post and Philadelphia Public Ledger; Harry Hansen, Chicago Daily News; James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune.

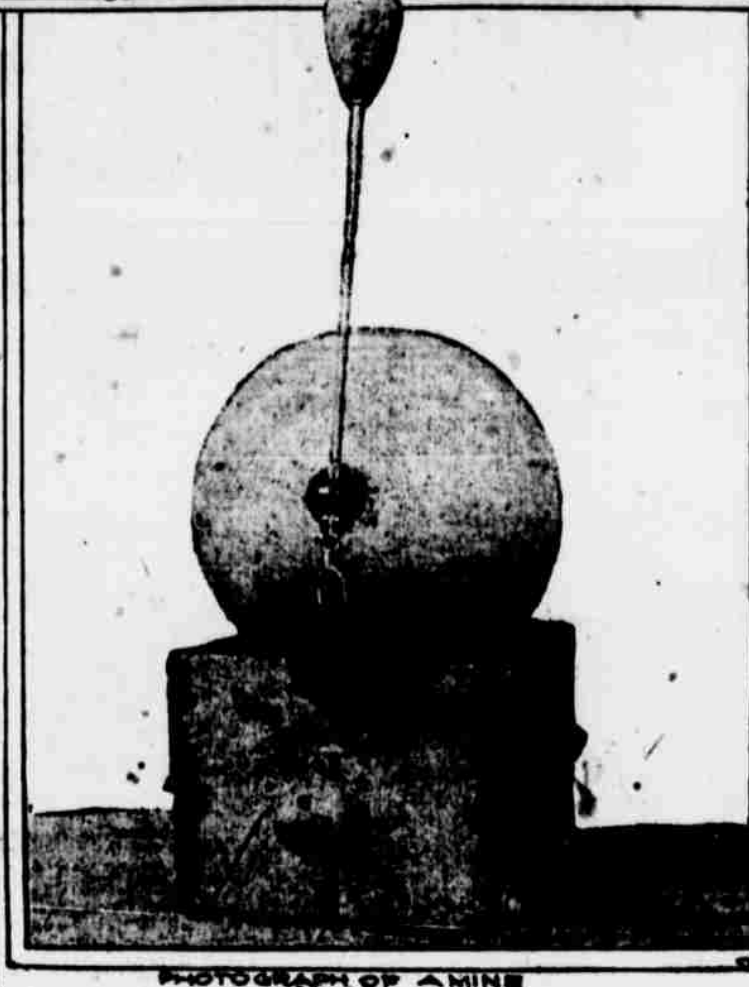
They say they were unable to verify a single report of German cruelty unprovoked, after spending two weeks with the troops and accompanying them 300 miles and after investigating many rumors. "Now could they confirm rumors of mistreatment of prisoners or non-combatants by the Germans."

"Everywhere we have seen Germans paying for purchases and respecting property rights," the message says, "as well as according civilians every consideration."

ONLY MOURNING CLOTHES FOR ANTWERP WOMEN; BELGIUM MOURNS DEAD.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7 (United Press).—Big shops of Belgian cities, usually swamped with orders for women's fall attire at this time of year, are now practically idle except for great demand for mourning. With the entire country laid waste by the war and all business suspended, women are sacrificing everything. In all of the shops may be seen women, their eyes red from weeping, purchasing widows' weeds.

Even as a widow is making her purchase with a friend standing by her side, may come the cry that wounded are arriving from the front. Within an hour the friend may learn that she is also a widow or that a father or brother has fallen.



PHOTOGRAPH OF A MINE

## AMERICANS HOME ON BERGENSFJORD, A NORWEGIAN SHIP

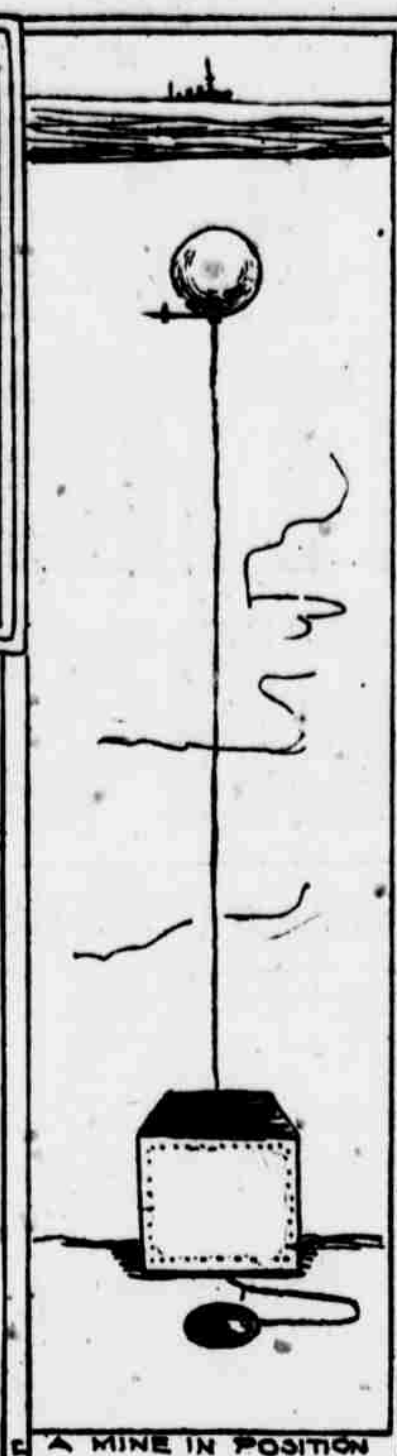
Two Who Travelled Out in State on Emperor Get Back in a Bunk.

Frank Presbury, writer and advertising man, and his wife and two daughters, travelling with John A. Hatfield of Philadelphia, President of the American Bridge Company, returned from Europe to-day on the Bergensfjord of the Norwegian American line in much less imposing state than they sailed on the Emperor last June, when they were quartered in the "imperial" suite. The two men came back in a tiny room meant for a stewardess of the Bergensfjord and the women occupied beds made up by themselves in the lounge. The ship brought 1,000 passengers.

They made for Stockholm from Hamburg at the outbreak of the war. They were without money until the American Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Mr. Caffrey, persuaded a leading bank to open for their benefit and give money on checks and drafts endorsed by himself. Russians fleeing from Germany and Germans fleeing from Russia were coming into Stockholm at the rate of 300 a day. Except for the period of mobilization, trains on the Scandinavian peninsula were running regularly.

W. W. Curtin of Philadelphia, whose father was once Governor of Pennsylvania and afterward Russian Ambassador, found his father's name of great help to him in getting away from Petrograd (which was St. Petersburg when he left there) with his wife and Frank L. Patterson. They saw the German Ambassador leave and denied that he was roughly treated by the Russians, though the Embassy was battered after their departure out of indignation for the detention of members of the royal family in Germany. They took a train having forty cars, with two engines, in which there was no standing room, to the north coast. On the way eighteen Americans, after spending \$2,500 in wholesale bribery, got a palatial private car attached to the rear of the train.

Mr. Curtin and his party had little



A MINE IN POSITION

China Cannot Send Warship. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—China to-day officially notified the State Department of its inability to participate in the naval rendezvous at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Conditions arising because of the war were given as the reason, and the Chinese Foreign Office expressed its deep regret.

to eat until they reached the coast at Tormelo, and then not much. They chartered a small steamer for about the purchase price of an Atlantic liner and out to sea intercepted a Swedish steamer which took them to Lulea, whence they made their way to Stockholm.

The departure of Kaiser Wilhelm from Berlin, Norway, where he had gone for his annual recuperation, was witnessed by Elvind Erichsen, a contractor of No. 100 West Eighty-sixth street. The Kaiser was leaving an entertainment to go aboard the Hohenzollern, on which he was to go to visit friends in the north of Norway, when the despatch telling him of the Austrian-Serbian complications was delivered to him.

"Without so much as saying good-by to his host," said Mr. Erichsen, "the Emperor called his aides about him and returned to the ship. She was steaming out of the fjord at full speed a few minutes later, and two hours later the German fleet which had accompanied her was also under steam and following."

"A Russian woman of title was arrested at Tromsøen while she was there on suspicion that she was a spy, though Russia is supposed to be on the friendliest of terms with all the Scandinavian countries. She had a number of horses and took long rides. It was found that she was making maps."

## IRISH WILL CELEBRATE OVER HOME RULE BILL

Richard McGhee, M. P., Will Speak and All Will Declare Where They Stand on War.

Richard McGhee, Member of Parliament for Mid Tyrone and a close friend of John Redmond, will be among the speakers at the mass meeting under the auspices of the Irish societies of New York to-morrow night at the Manhattan Casino, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, to celebrate the passing of the Home Rule bill and the centenary of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Among the other speakers will be Congressman Henry M. Goldfogel, Miss Marie Narell and Capt. Edward Omesagher Condon. Resolutions will be offered declaring the position of persons of Irish sympathies in the present European crisis. There will be a musical programme, with vocal numbers and accompaniments by McIntyre's Irish Volunteer Band.

The officers are Stephen McFarland, Chairman; Edward Mullen, Vice-Chairman; John McKee, Treasurer, and Joseph O'Kelly and Thomas F. Condon, Floor Directors.

## BRITISH WAR OFFICE TELLS OF HEROISM OF ITS ARMY

In Fine Condition Now, With Losses of 15,000 More Than Made Up—Superior Man to Man.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In the longest statement so far issued by the War Department, Lord Kitchener estimates the British casualties to date at 15,000 men. The summary of the situation in France says that five quiet days since the action on Sept. 1 were occupied by the British with retreating and the consolidation of units. The British army is now south of the Marne and in line with the French on the right and left. The statement says:

"It is now possible to make another general survey in continuation of that issued on Aug. 30 of the operations of the British army during the past week.

"No new main trial of strength has taken place. There have, indeed, been battles in various parts of the immense front which in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude. But in this war they are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces caused by the initial shock on the frontier and in Belgium and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the western theatre, while suffering heavily through weakness in the east."

"The British expeditionary army has conformed with the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff. Since the battle at Carbec on Aug. 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by an enormous force, the French army has come into operation on the British left."

## ENEMY'S LOSSES MUCH HEAVIER.

"This, in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strain and pressure off our left. The fifth French army, in particular, on Aug. 29 advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet and counter the German forward movement, and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German army corps—the Tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the Tenth German Corps was among those killed.

"In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued, and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard.

"On Aug. 30 and 31 the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged. On Sept. 1 a very vigorous effort was made by the Germans which brought about a sharp action in the neighborhood of Compiègne. This action was carried through by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British."

"The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them and ten German guns had been captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell upon our Guards brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 800 men. After this engagement our troops were no longer molested. Wednesday, Sept. 2, was the first quiet day they had since the battle at Mons, on Aug. 23.

"During the whole of this period marching and fighting have been continuous, and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men.

"The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retirements, has led to a large number of officers and men, and even small parties, losing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of these now included in the total will rejoin the colors safely.

"These losses, if heavy in so small a force, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

"Drafts of 19,000 have reached our army or are approaching the men on the line of communication, and advantage has been taken of the five quiet days that have passed since the action on Sept. 1 to fill up the gaps and rest and consolidate the units.

"The British army is now south of the Marne and is in line with the French forces on the right and left."

## GERMANS FEAR BRITISH CAVALRY.

"The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and are marching in a southeastern direction toward the Marne and toward the left and centre of the French lines. The first German army is reported to be between La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Effies Boffort.

"The second German army after taking Rheims is advancing on Chateau Thierry and to the east of that place.

"The fourth German army is reported to be marching south and on the west of the Argonne between Sulpes and Ville-sur-Tourbe. All these points were reached by the Germans on Sept. 3.

"The seventh German army has been repulsed by a French corps near Dieulouard. It would therefore appear that the enveloping movement on the Anglo-French left flank has been abandoned by the Germans because it was no longer practicable to continue such a great extension, or because the alternative of a direct attack upon the allied lines is preferred.

"Whether this change of plan by the Germans is voluntary or whether it has been forced upon them by the strategic situation and the great strength of the allied armies in their front will be revealed by the course of events.

"There is no doubt whatever that our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and that they are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful. The shooting of the German infantry is poor, while the British rifle fire has devastated every column of attack that has presented itself.

"Their superior training and intelligence have enabled the British soldiers to use the open formation with effect, and thus cope with the vast numbers employed by the enemy. The cavalry, who have had even more opportunities for displaying personal prowess and address, have definitely established their superiority. Field Marshal Sir John French's report dwells on the marked superiority of the British troops of every arm of the service.

"The cavalry," he says, "do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted with twice their numbers. The German patrols simply fly before our horsemen. The German troops will not face our infantry fire. As regards the artillery, they have never been opposed by less than three or four times their numbers."

## \$2,000,000 MORE LEVIED ON FOUR FRENCH TOWNS BY GERMAN INVADERS

LONDON, Sept. 7.—After the Germans levied tribute of \$400,000 on the city of Amiens a Diappe despatch to the Standard reports the Procureur-General was seized as a hostage for the good behavior of the civilian inhabitants.

Amiens was correct. No outrage was perpetrated.

The indignation of neutral countries, especially America, seems to have caused the Kaiser to command more moderation in the treatment of the invaded regions.

The Germans have demanded war contributions from other French cities, the Boulogne correspondent of the Times telegraphs, as follows: Lille \$1,000,000; Arras \$500,000; Lens \$500,000.

The French of the Department of Nord, the despatch adds, for long have been the victims of the Germans at Amiens.